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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/692,687

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Kazuto Usuda

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EXAMINER

ALIA, CURTIS A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2616

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/11/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/692,687	Applicant(s) USUDA ET AL.	
	Examiner Curtis A. Alia	Art Unit 2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 March 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Applicant's amendment filed on 11 March 2008 has been entered. Claim 13 has been amended. Claims 1-15 are still pending in this application, with claims 1 and 10 being independent.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 11 March 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding applicant's argument that the Examiner has not demonstrated how the references in combination disclose or suggest each and every feature recited in the claims, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. As outlined below in the prior art rejection under 35 USC 103(a), each and every claimed limitation is taught by way of combination of the cited references, including the portions of the text where the respective limitations are taught.

Regarding applicant's argument that the Examiner has not shown the existence of any reasonable probability of success in modifying the base reference, based on the teachings of the secondary references, in a manner that could somehow result in the claimed invention, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. The combination of a secondary reference to teach the missing limitations of a primary reference need not explicitly teach the any success rates of such a

combination. However, the combination only requires a sufficient motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the references to result in the claimed invention, which the Examiner has done for each combination of references.

Regarding applicant's arguments that the Examiner has not identified any suggestion or motivation, either in the teachings of the applied references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. As stated above, motivations for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the cited references are included in the combinations presented in the rejections cited below, and come either from the secondary references themselves, or from knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Regarding applicant's arguments that Haywood does not show to delete or add the specific packet corresponding to the result of monitoring, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Haywood reference uses a FIFO (First-in-first-out) buffer, which, by definition, outputs packets in the order in which they were inputted into the buffer. The "specific packet" claimed is interpreted as the packet that is at the front of the FIFO buffer that is to be popped out for processing. Therefore, since both Haywood and Jay use FIFO buffers, the "specific packet" claimed is mapped to the next packet to come out of the FIFO buffer. Thus, the combination of Jay and Haywood yields the inevitable result of either inserting a packet at the tail of the FIFO or removing a packet from the head of the FIFO for processing corresponding to the monitoring of the buffer's fill level.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 2, 3, 5-6 and 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The term “coincident” recited in claims 2 and 3 is not defined in the specification, and is thus not supported by the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey the claimed invention. For the purposes of examination, claims 2 and 3 will be interpreted to mean that the upper limit and lower limit of the FIFO areas occupy the same position (coincident), thus meaning that there is no add area (for claim 2) and there is no delete area (for claim 3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
5. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jay et al. (previously cited US 6,400,683) in view of Haywood (previously cited US 6,987,775).

Regarding claim 1, Jay discloses a method of controlling a jitter buffer using a FIFO comprising the steps of setting a clock control area (see figure 7, local clock frequency generator) inside the FIFO, controlling a stored packet quantity of the FIFO to delete a specified packet when the stored packet quantity exceeds a lower limit of the FIFO buffer (see figure 7, counter 703 controls and keeps track of the stored packet quantity), raising a clock frequency when the stored packet quantity of the FIFO reaches an upper limit of the clock control area (see column 4, lines 45-47, clock is increased when buffer fills up), lowering the clock frequency when the stored packet quantity of the FIFO reaches a lower limit of the clock control area (see column 4, lines 47-49, clock is decreased when buffer is emptying), and setting the clock control area between both ends of the FIFO buffer (see figure 7, clock area is connected through buffer monitor between both detection circuits on either side of the FIFO buffer).

Jay does not explicitly teach setting a packet delete area and a packet add area and to always delete the packets when the stored packet quantity exceeds an upper limit of the packet delete area, controlling the stored packet quantity of the FIFO to add a specified packet when the stored packet quantity falls below an upper limit of the packet add area, and to always add the packets when the stored packet quantity falls below a lower limit of the packet add area.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art, as evidenced by Haywood. In particular, Haywood teaches the steps of setting a packet delete area and a packet add area (see column 2, lines 13-15, a head FIFO and tail FIFO are set up) and to always delete the packets when the stored packet quantity exceeds an upper limit of the packet delete area (see column 2, lines 20-22, when the tail FIFO fills up, the following incoming packets are (deleted from the tail FIFO) offloaded into a off chip buffer), controlling the stored packet

quantity of the FIFO to add a specified packet (specified packet is interpreted as the next packet in the head end of the FIFO, conforming to the rules of FIFO (first in first out)) when the stored packet quantity falls below an upper limit of the packet add area and to always add the packets when the stored packet quantity falls below a lower limit of the packet add area (see column 2, lines 25-27, when the head FIFO (packet add area) begins to empty, data from the off chip memory will be added into the head FIFO).

In view of the above, having the method of Jay, then given the well-established teaching of Haywood, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Jay as taught by Haywood, since Haywood stated that a high data rate can be maintained so that memory read/write speeds do not contribute to the jitter problem introduced by delay variations of the transmission scheme/medium.

Regarding claim 2, Jay discloses that the lower limit of the packet add area is coincident with the upper limit thereof (see figure 7, FIFO buffer 700 contains a packet add area where the upper limit and the lower limit are coincident (occupying the same place), meaning that the packet add area has a size of zero, essentially rendering the packet add area nonexistent).

Regarding claim 3, Jay discloses that the lower limit of the packet delete area is coincident with the upper limit thereof (see figure 7, FIFO buffer 700 contains a packet delete area where the upper limit and the lower limit are coincident (occupying the same place), meaning that the packet delete area has a size of zero, essentially rendering the packet delete area nonexistent).

Regarding claims 4-6, Jay discloses that the lowering of the clock frequency is linear from the upper limit of the clock control area to the lower limit thereof, and the raising of the clock frequency is linear from the lower limit of the clock control frequency to the upper limit thereof (see column 4, lines 40-49, the clock adjustment method is based on the fill level of the buffer, so the clock frequency is increased in proportion to the fill level of the buffer, and the clock frequency is decreased in proportion to how empty the buffer is).

6. Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jay in view of Haywood as applied to claims 1-3 above, and further in view of Tokura et al. (newly cited US 5,400,329).

Regarding claims 7-9, Jay and Haywood do not explicitly teach that the lowering of the clock frequency is exponential from the upper limit of the clock control area to the lower limit thereof, and the raising of the clock frequency is exponential from the lower limit of the clock control area to the upper limit thereof.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art, as evidenced by Tokura. In particular, Tokura teaches that the lowering of the clock frequency is exponential from the upper limit of the clock control area to the lower limit thereof (see column 5, lines 15-37, when congestion is about to occur, the transmission rate can be reduced exponentially, and the rate decrease threshold is set by upper and lower limits), and the raising of the clock frequency is exponential from the lower limit of the clock control area to the upper limit thereof

(see column 5, lines 54-65, the transfer rate can be increased exponentially in the same manner as the decrease in transfer rate).

In view of the above, having the method of Jay and Haywood, then given the well-established teaching of Tokura, it would have been common sense to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Jay and Haywood as taught by Tokura, since Tokura stated in column 2, lines 54+ that congestion can be avoided without discarding packets.

7. Claims 10 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jay in view of Haywood and Suzuki et al. (previously cited US 2002/0009054).

Regarding claim 10, Jay discloses a device of controlling a jitter buffer comprising a FIFO that configures the jitter buffer (see figure 7, FIFO 700), and a jitter buffer control circuit that includes a buffer accumulation level surveillance that monitors a stored packet quantity accumulated in the FIFO (see figure 7, buffer counter 703 and buffer control circuit comprising comparators 712 and 713, state machine 711), a VCO that supplies to vary a reproduced clock frequency (see figure 7, local clock frequency generator with increment/decrement circuit 706), and a buffer control circuit for controlling the operations of the FIFO and peripheral circuits thereof (see figure 7, state machine), which controls the quantity of packets accumulated in the FIFO to delete packets when the stored packet quantity exceeds a lower limit of the FIFO (see column 4, lines 47-49, when the buffer tends to be empty, the frequency clock is reduced, thereby controlling the quantity of packets maintained in the buffer), and controls to add the packets when the stored packet quantity falls below an upper limit of the FIFO (see column 4,

lines 45-47, when the buffer tends to be full, the frequency clock is increased, thereby controlling the quantity of packets maintained in the buffer).

Jay does not explicitly teach that the device further comprises a packet deletion circuit provided on the input side of the FIFO and a packet addition circuit provided on the output side of the FIFO.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art, as evidenced by Haywood. In particular, Haywood teaches a packet deletion circuit provided on the input side of the FIFO (see figure 1, tail FIFO 16 directly connected to receiver 11) and a packet addition circuit provided on the output side of the FIFO (see figure 1, head FIFO 17 connected to switching elements (outputs)).

In view of the above, having the device of Jay, then given the well-established teaching of Haywood, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of Jay as taught by Haywood, since Haywood stated that a high data rate can be maintained so that memory read/write speeds do not contribute to the jitter problem introduced by delay variations of the transmission scheme/medium.

Jay and Haywood do not explicitly teach that the jitter buffer controller further comprises a decoder that accepts the packets outputted from the packet addition circuit and decodes frames of the packets based on the clock frequency supplied from the VCO.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art, as evidenced by Suzuki. In particular, Suzuki teaches a decoder that accepts the packets outputted from the packet addition circuit and decodes frames of the packets based on the clock frequency supplied

from the VCO (see figure 2, voice decoder 110 connected to delay unit 103 with input clock frequency from internal clock generator 107).

In view of the above, having the device of Jay and Haywood, then given the well-established teaching of Suzuki, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of Jay and Haywood as taught by Suzuki, since Suzuki stated that the packets are only useful to the user if they are properly decoded (in this case, a voice decoder is needed to decode the packets into audible signals outputted to a speaker).

Regarding claim 12, Jay and Haywood teach that the jitter buffer control circuit is in direct communication with the packet deletion circuit and the packet addition circuit. As stated in the rejection of claim 10, Jay's detection circuits can be modified to include buffers for add and delete circuits, which are directly connected to the jitter buffer control circuit (see figure 7 of Jay, detection circuits 701 and 702 are connected to the buffer control circuits through the up/down counter 703)

Regarding claim 13, Jay and Haywood teach that the packet deletion circuit and the packet addition circuit are in direct communication with the buffer control circuit of the jitter buffer control circuit. As stated in the rejection Regarding claim 12, Jay's detection circuits combined with Haywood's buffers to make packet addition and deletion circuits are connected to the buffer control circuits of the jitter buffer control circuit through the up/down counter 703.

Regarding claim 14, Jay teaches that the jitter buffer control circuit is in direct communication with the jitter buffer (see figure 7, the buffer limits B_{\min} and B_{\max} are monitored by the buffer limit comparators 712 and 713, thus showing a direct connection between the jitter buffer and the jitter buffer control circuit).

Regarding claim 15, Jay teaches that the jitter buffer is in direct communication with a buffer monitoring portion of the jitter buffer circuit (see figure 7, the buffer limits B_{\min} and B_{\max} are monitored by the buffer limit comparators 712 and 713 (buffer monitoring portion), thus showing a direct connection between the buffer monitoring portion and the jitter buffer control circuit).

8. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jay in view of Suzuki as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Oltean (previously cited US 6,044,113).

Regarding claim 11, Jay and Suzuki fail to teach that a pulse width modulator is used as a replacement for the VCO.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art, as evidenced by Oltean. In particular, Oltean teaches that a pulse width modulator is used as a replacement for the VCO (see abstract, pulse width modulator produces a clock signal).

In view of the above, having the device of Jay, Haywood and Suzuki, then given the well-established teaching of Oltean, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill

in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of Jay, Haywood and Suzuki as taught by Oltean, since Oltean stated that the pulse widths of the highs and lows of the clock signals can be varied independently.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Curtis A. Alia whose telephone number is (571) 270-3116. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 9am-6pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung S. Moe can be reached on (571) 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Aung S. Moe/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2616

/Curtis A Alia/
Examiner, Art Unit 2616
6/2/2008

CAA